

ADLER PLANETARIUM AND THE  
MARS MILLENNIUM PROJECT**HON. DANNY K. DAVIS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 18, 1999*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to recognize one of Chicago's premier institutions, the Adler Planetarium and Astronomy Museum, as they kick-off their contribution to the Mars Millennium Project and celebrate the grand reopening of their landmark building on October 1st.

Located on Chicago's beautiful lakefront, the Adler was founded in 1930 by Max Adler "to be the foremost institution for the interpretation of the exploration of the Universe to the broadest possible audience." To help fulfill this mission, the Adler has become actively involved in the Mars Millennium Project using its StarRider™ Theater Mars Millennium Show as the centerpiece of their contribution.

The Mars Millennium Project is an official White House Millennium Council Youth Initiative, challenging students across the nation to design a community yet-to-be-imagined—for the planet Mars. This national arts, sciences and technology education initiative is guided by the U.S. Department of Education, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its Jet Propulsion Lab, the National Endowment for the Arts, the J. Paul Getty and others.

The world's first StarRider™ Theater is a 3D interactive virtual reality experience, which will transport visitors on a voyage to Mars and allows the audience to participate in developing a viable Martian colony. The audience flies over Mars, picks a place for their colony and then designs the architecture, cultural icons and symbols that will make the colony unique.

The Adler is working with the Illinois State Board of Education and the Chicago Public Schools Teachers Academy for Professional Development to involve classrooms from across Illinois in the Mars Millennium Project. Throughout the project year, teachers will engage their students in project-based learning opportunities that will result in the development of student-created Mars colonies and Web pages.

Mr. Speaker, as we move into the Millennium it is important to engage the public in science and technology. The Adler's work with the Mars Millennium Program through the StarRider™ Theater and the reopening of their historic dome marks the advent of new era for the Adler Planetarium and Astronomy Museum.

CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS  
ADVOCACY**HON. MARK UDALL**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 18, 1999*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, for the past decade, the Center for Human Rights Advocacy (CHRA), a public interest law firm

based in my congressional district, has been monitoring and analyzing social, economic, political, and ethnic problems and anti-Semitic activities in Russia and the former Soviet Union. The organization's President and Chief Counsel, Mr. William Cohen, is frequently called upon in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom to provide expert information and testimony pertaining to human rights and anti-Semitism in Russia and the former Soviet Union. Mr. Cohen also serves on the board of the executive committee of the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews.

The primary focus of Mr. Cohen's advocacy "is to make sure the doors remain open for Jews and all persecuted minorities." His recent report, "The Escalation of Anti-Semitic Violence in Russia," demonstrates the level of danger facing Russian Jews in light of the increased frequency of anti-Semitic activity.

The report documents the chronology of the latest anti-Semitic events in Russia and the former Soviet Union. Much of this information has never been reported in the media. Mr. Cohen has gleaned most of this information from clients seeking asylum or refugee status.

Following is the summary of Mr. Cohen's report. I urge my colleagues to contact my office or the Center for Human Rights Advocacy in Boulder, Colorado, for a copy of the full report.

THE ESCALATION OF ANTI-SEMITIC VIOLENCE  
IN RUSSIA

(By William M. Cohen)

I. SUMMARY: ANTI-SEMITISM AND PERSECUTION  
OF JEWS IN RUSSIA HAS DRAMATICALLY AC-  
CELERATED.

The Center for Human Rights Advocacy (CHRA) has been monitoring and analyzing social, economic, political, ethnic and anti-Semitism developments in Russia and the former Soviet Union (FSU) since its inception in early 1991. In addition, because of the persistent evidence and reports of anti-Semitism in Russia, the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews (UCSJ), on which the author serves as a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, has steadily increased its monitoring and reporting on human rights and anti-Semitism in Russia. In cooperation with the Moscow Helsinki Group, and aided by a grant from the United States Agency for International Development, trained monitors located throughout Russia now regularly report to UCSJ and CHRA on this growing phenomenon.

The persistent pattern of anti-Semitism and the pernicious practice of persecution of Jews in Russia was identified and summarized by CHRA in March of 1996:

"This phenomenon [i.e., steadily growing anti-Semitism is an atmosphere of economic hardship following the breakup of the FSU] is exploited by politicians and elected officials for political gain. It is manifested by acts of discrimination, insults, threats, and violence against Jews, Jewish property, and Jewish institutions. It is aimed, in substantial part, at driving Jews out of Russia to make room for Russians in a time of scarcity, economic distress, and political instability arising out of the destruction of the Soviet Empire. Moreover, it is clear that there now exists no Russian governmental agency able or willing to protect Jews from persecution because of their nationality or religion. The absence of any meaningful deterrent to such conduct plus the permission given to anti-Semites by leading politicians and elected officials to engage in such con-

duct encourages those who would persecute Jews to do so with impunity.

Since the economic crisis and the collapse of the ruble which struck Russian in August 1998, anti-Semitic expressions by leading politicians and elected officials, aimed at demonizing and scapegoating Jews, and, ultimately, at driving them out of Russia, have dramatically accelerated. This increase in anti-Semitic rhetoric has been accompanied by a concurrent increase in the number of violent acts targeting Jews, Jewish property, and Jewish institutions. Such violence is now frequent and widespread throughout the vast number of Russia's regions as well as in the major city centers of Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Nizhny Novgorod, the location of the three largest population of Jews in Russia.

The frequency and ferocity of the various anti-Semitic violent acts appears to be accelerating. At the same time, the governmental institutions upon which Jews and other targeted minorities must rely for protection against extremist violence are either unable or unwilling to effectively provide that protection.

In addition, during the political and economic crises which continue today in Russia following the August 1998 collapse, militantly anti-Semitic groups, such as Russian National Unity (RNU), have grown in size and popularity. Sensing both the impotence and indifference of law enforcement agencies, these groups have increased the openness of their anti-Semitic expressions with little or no effective action by government authorities to deter them. Under these circumstances, Jews in Russia continue to be vulnerable to anti-Semitic discrimination, violence, and persecution without any effective recourse to the Russian government at any level for protection against such prejudicial treatment.

Indeed, the risk to Jews in Russia today is greater than at any time since the breakup of the Soviet Union. The Russian government has so far demonstrated that it is both unwilling and unable to deter growing anti-Semitic violence against its steadily diminishing Jewish population. Hence, those aimed at driving Jews out of Russia, punishing them because of hatred of Jews, and scapegoating Jews for a variety of political ends can generally do so with impunity.

Faced with escalating anti-Semitic violence combined with indifference to these attacks by the general Russian populace, political exploitation of the phenomenon and government impotence to protect them, the Jewish community has resorted to funding its own security for Jewish institutions and turned to Western governments and non-governmental human rights organizations for help. Increasingly more Jews are also leaving Russia and the FSU permanently for Israel, the United States and other countries where they will be free from persecution because of their Jewish religion and nationality.

Absent a dramatic change in the economic, social and political climate in Russia, it is highly unlikely that the current atmosphere of openly and violently expressed anti-Semitism will diminish any time soon. To the contrary, the escalating incidents combined with government silence and ineffective law enforcement, indicate that Jews are at great risk in Russia today and for the foreseeable future.

This Report will first document the chronology of recent anti-Semitic events which demonstrate both the increased frequency and level of danger which accompanies them